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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 30

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1926

NUMBER 2

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at the
NAVY YARD **CHARLESTON, S. C.**
at
10 A. M. (Eastern Standard Time) **16 MARCH, 1926**

THE FOLLOWING MATERIAL WILL BE OFFERED:

Located at the Navy Supply Depot, Brooklyn, N. Y.

100,000 pairs (approx.) Trousers, blue worsted.

Located at the Navy Yard, Charleston, S. C.

400,000 pounds (approx.) Ferrous Metals.

49,000 pounds (approx.) Nonferrous Metals.

61,000 pounds (approx.) Railroad Material.

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1 Motor Dory—20' with engine installed.

2 Waleboats—28'.

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2 Steamers—40' (hulls).

1 Steamer—50'.

4 Cutters—28'.

Also many other items.

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Catalog No. 603-A contains all available details of description, Terms of Sale, etc., and may be obtained about two weeks prior to the date of sale from the Supply Officer, Navy Yard, Charleston, S. C., or the

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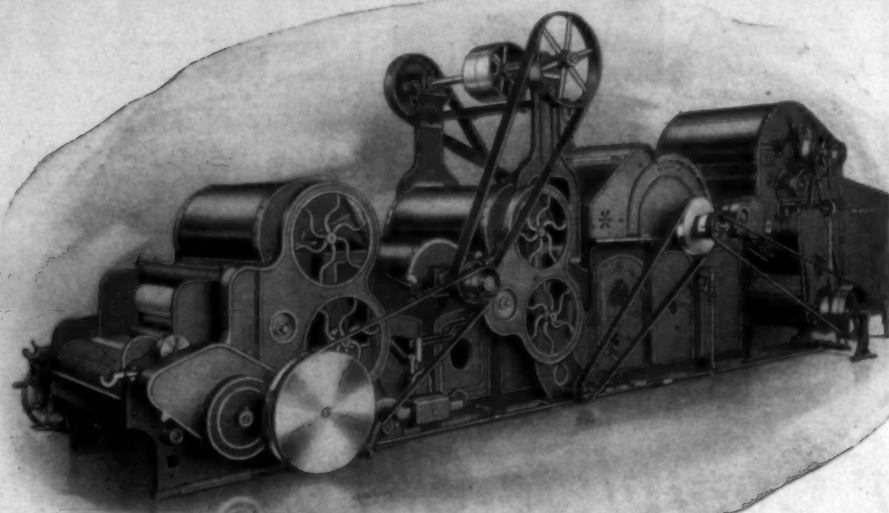
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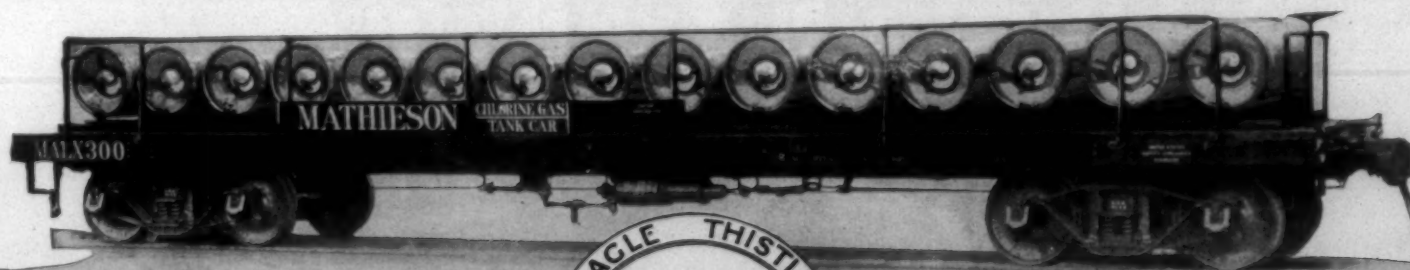
A DECISION of far-reaching benefit to the chlorine industry was the final ruling of the Interstate Commerce Commission on the Mathieson Multiple-Unit Tank Car.

This ruling has placed the Multiple-Unit Car permanently on a tank-car basis and has thus made available to manufacturers of Liquid Chlorine and other liquefied gases a flexible and economical means of maintaining shipping and storage reserves. It will permit the general extension of our practice of accurate weighing and frequent inspection which has proven so advantageous to the consumer; it assures the carriers of two methods of transporting liquefied gases in tank cars which may be expected to increase this traffic; and it has made liquefied chlorine gas available to the consumer in containers of four sizes, according to his requirements.

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Caustic Soda ~ Liquid Chlorine
Bicarbonate of Soda
Anhydrous Ammonia



Soda Ash ~ Bleaching Powder
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Aqua Ammonia

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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VOL. 30

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1926

NUMBER 2

Rayon's Future in Fashion

You, gentlemen, belong to an industry for many years regarded as essential to the welfare and prosperity of the country. Many comfortable, and not a few gigantic fortunes were based on this assumption. You grew, let us say, a little indifferent to the wishes of the public. Style and fashion, color, design and drape, were matters pertinent, perhaps, to the silk industry, but far, far beneath the august consideration of cotton manufacturers.

Unless I have been pleasantly misled, the cotton industry has not been as prosperous recently as might be wished. It is possible that the rayon manufacturers may in time meet with such a situation. It may not be their own fault. They may fall back on the position that their customers should do the educating since the product once it leaves their hands, leaves their control. This is true and such a buck can be passed: it will not effect the general result, however.

I am not concerned in holding the nice balance of justice between these giants of today and their judges. I do say, however, that if the market does not thoroughly understand a product, that product is in great danger of being misused and if it is misused consistently enough, and for a long enough time, the reaction cannot be beneficial. On this rock, I find my firm belief.

Remember this, the mill most likely to misuse rayon is the type of mill with limited equipment but vast productive possibilities, which formerly made staple goods not now in demand, and which has attempted to use rayon as a sort of magic filament to draw them out of the slough of despond.

I hasten to say that the few mills in America in the cotton business, profitably employed are, generally speaking, enthusiastic and consistent users of rayon. But these mills have gone into the problem slowly, and carefully with conscientious attention to each detail and in most cases with full mechanical equipment and with sample rooms almost equivalent to a laboratory. They have tested and retested the use of the fibre: they have selected the proper fibre for each fabric purpose; they have worked sympathetically with dyers and finishers and they have earned and will enjoy

Address by M. D. C. Crawford before Southern-New England Textile Club.

the rewards of manufacturing and merchandising vision.

I am privileged to quote Floyd Jefferson, vice-president of the Judson Mills, in this connection:

"It is my opinion that rayon in its original conception was intended to be used as an hors d'oeuvre or perhaps we might say as dessert, and there has been a growing tendency on the part of manufacturers, and even consumers, to make a whole meal of it.

"Used as an embellishment or as a decoration employed in combination with cotton, wool or silk, rayon has demonstrated itself beyond the question of a doubt, but I think it is a little too early to say that, as an individual fibre, it has taken its place among the big three: silk, wool and cotton.

"The manufacturers of rayon are frank to admit that they are still experimenting, developing and improving the fibre and eventually, it may reach a point where the consumer will accept an all rayon fabric with the same sense of security that they feel in accepting an all silk, all wool or an all cotton fabric.

"But, in the meantime, it is my opinion that rayon serves its best purpose when used in combination with other fibres.

"There is little doubt that rayon has come to stay, and that the rayon fabric is not a passing fad, but we shall probably pass through a period when rayon will be condemned, and the reason for this lies in the fact that too many cotton mills looked upon it as a cure-all when they were at the point of starvation and many manufacturers attempted to use rayon when they had very little idea of the difficulties involved and still less idea as to how rayon could be used effectively to add beauty to their fabrics.

"The Judson Mills was one of the first mills in the South to use rayon in combination with their fine yarns. They have been using it for many years, but the development has been gradual and orderly, and the mill workers have been educated in handling rayon until they have acquired what Walter W. Birge, of the Industrial Rayon Company, calls 'Rayon instinct.'

"Mr. Birge points out that 'progress in handling and weaving rayon comes laboriously with each step carefully thought out, planned and considered, and that it is necessary for cotton mills to develop in their communities a type of worker who can develop rayon consciousness.'

"The Judson Mills have always felt that it was best to handle the rayon themselves in each process from skein to yarn, and by installing their own throwing plant, they overcame many of the difficulties which confronted those who depended upon independent throwsters.

"Even in its present state of development, there are in most brands of rayon certain inherent defects which frequently became apparent in the finished cloth. The mills who have made a study of this are able, through careful handling, to minimize to a large degree the troubles which result from the use of these yarns.

"It has been said that in the manufacture of rayon, the chemists still have work ahead of them to overcome three major defects as follows:

"Lack of tensile strength.

"Absence of elasticity.

"Weakness in the wet state."

I call that a very fair and practical statement from a successful user of rayon.

Fully conscious of the great responsibility in speaking to you on such a subject, I wrote to the following gentlemen: L. A. Yerkes, president Dupont Rayon Corp.; S. A. Salvage, the Viscose Co.; Bertram Clark, of Tubize Artificial Silk Co., and Dr. Dreyfus, of the American Cellulose & Chemical Manufacturing Co.

Mr. Salvage very kindly sent me an advance copy of a speech he recently made and as this speech has been published, I will only say that Mr. Salvage dealt in his remarks more with the history and introduction of the fibre than its future. But in his last paragraph, he gives what may well be termed "a warning."

"Rayon is no longer sitting on the door steps of the homes of the civilized world awaiting entry, but is

now firmly established in the family circle, so firmly that it is beyond our power to ignore it or push it aside, and our efforts can only and best be used in seeing that it is directed to channels for the best advantage of the large buying public, and I feel it is the duty of every rayon producer, every fabric manufacturer and every textile distributor to see that the public be acquainted only with the facts and truth in connection with this fibre, as it needs no virtues it does not possess."

Mr. Salvage is in an embarrassing position. He does not wish manufacturers experimenting with this product to discontinue experimenting, even if he thinks they may be wrong. At the same time it is obvious that he feels a misuse or a misrepresentation of its use cannot fail to have a detrimental influence on the future.

Bertram Clark, vice-president of the Tubize Artificial Silk Company, in answer to my question, said:

"The product we call rayon today is already highly various in quality, as in aptitudes. I do not care to prophesize for the future as to the exact form the product will take in the evolution of the next few years. That it will be quite different from what it is now, I firmly believe. The name, rayon, given for convenience and for greater clarity of retail selling, carries with it perhaps the imputation that the product is static.

"We have not increased our productive facilities because we feel a very definite responsibility towards our quality and are giving every aid in our power to our clients to get the best possible results from the fibre. We sell directly to the manufacturers—never through a jobber. We sell only to such manufacturers to whom we would willingly and cheerfully grant the privilege of the use of our trademark. Tubize, in connection with their own as our assurance that they are using the fibre for the purpose for which it is intended and through the methods and processes science and practice alike have endorsed. Only in this way is it possible for us to prevent the misuse of our fibre and we could not exercise this control if we increased our production beyond the market's normal absorption."

(Continued on Page 8)

Lancashire Cotton Trade During 1925

WRITING a year ago the prospects of 1925 appeared for Lancashire to be quite rosy. Cotton was becoming cheaper, the American cotton crop had turned out highly successful in comparison with the previous season, while the closing months of 1924 had witnessed a vigorous demand for British cotton goods. For several years this demand had been a "hole and corner" affair, a filling of bare minimum requirements and a persistent process of hand-to-mouth buying. It was felt that the cheapening of the raw material would restore confidence and that spinners of American cotton who had raised their working week from 26¼ to 39¼ hours would not be long before they met a 48-hour demand.

In the event these hopes have been sadly disappointed. The disappointment was veiled during the first quarter of the year because mills were then busy fulfilling orders placed before the close of 1924, but, in actual fact, the decline in demand seemed to set in with the reopening of the market after the New Year holiday. Since then there has been no pronounced buying movement. Once more the general habit has been one of hand-to-mouth buying and a long-drawn-out procrastination of demand. India has offered an unsatisfactory market, while the experiences of Manchester traders in China have been calamitous. The British cotton industry has been saved from a definite setback only by the remarkable activity of certain smaller markets. Further, spinners and manufacturers who a year ago were making handsome profits are now on the average losing money on most of the transactions concluded.

The causes of this failure are various. Each separate market has suffered its own difficulties. India has suffered from a continuous scarcity of money, and also, in spite of a succession of good monsoons, from a very slow movement of cotton goods into consumption. In the meantime Indian mills have gone on producing until the market was glutted with cheap low quality goods, while the import dealers of Bombay and Calcutta, faced with an apparently never-ending depreciation of their stocks, had lost too much money to show any strong desire to enter into new commitments.

For four months during the summer the Marwari dealers in Calcutta were observing, perhaps loosely, a resolution not to make any forward purchases. From time to time during the year, however, there were outbreaks of Calcutta demand for dhooties and light bleached fabrics. Such a demand is, in the ordinary way, the prelude of a wider buying movement, but in each case this year there has been no sequence. It is also an undoubted fact that the trade with India has suffered from the absence of a competitive demand from China. When China starts filling her requirements, the

importer in India is forced to anticipate his requirements in order to secure the necessary seasonal deliveries, but with the Chinese off-take much below normal, there has been no pressure on deliveries since the first quarter of the year, with the single exception of the active dhootie trade at the end of the year.

As long as early deliveries have been available for picking up as required the buyer has been in no hurry, and, as other difficulties accumulated, the seasonal demand has often been reduced to a minimum. The forward buying of dhooties in December is an example of the benefits accruing to the manufacturer from a well-sold position.

The aggregate exports of piece goods to India during the year 1925 have amounted to 4,434,000,000 square yards as compared with 4,444,000,000 in 1924.

Comparative statistics of competition in the Indian import trade are not yet available for the whole year, but in the twelve months 1,421,000,000 square yards were exported to India as compared with 1,642,000,000 in 1924. In the eight months ending November, Indian statistics show Great Britain as losing ground in grey, white, and colored goods, while Japan is making progress with grey and colored goods, and the Netherlands with white goods.

In the China trade, the results of the year have been deplorable. Civil war has been incessant, with all the consequent restriction on the internal movement of goods. A new difficulty was encountered in May when the outbreak of anti-foreign riots in Shanghai caused a serious crisis. It resulted in a boycott of British goods in most parts of China and in the suspension of the Shanghai auction sales, which provide a channel for a steady distribution of Lancashire goods. The auctions have remained in suspense during the rest of the year, but it is understood that an attempt at resumption will be made early in 1926.

In the meantime the Shanghai boycott has become largely a dead letter and a moderate volume of clearances has been effected by private treaty. Fresh buying in Manchester, however, has been painfully absent. The boycott of Hong Kong by Canton, on the other hand, has not been lifted, although efforts at reconciliation are now being made. The outburst of anti-foreign agitation compelled the Treaty Powers to show greater alacrity in fulfilling the promises made to China at the Washington Conference.

A tariff conference has been convened in Peking and the right of China to tariff autonomy has been recognized in principle. Another conference has been called together to discuss the practicability of China's demand for the abolition of the extra-territorial rights held by foreign residents. If these two changes come into effect the meth-

ods of Lancashire trade with China may have to suffer an abrupt modification. During the year the total quantity of Lancashire piece goods cleared for Chinese ports, including Hong Kong, has amounted to 172,000,000 square yards, which is 119,000,000 square yards smaller than the 1924 figure.

It is fortunate for Lancashire that the decline in exports to China and India during the year is to some extent counterbalanced by an improvement in the off-take by the smaller markets of the Far and Middle East. This improvement is so striking that it merits the following tabular illustration:

To	—Year ending Dec. 31—	
	1924.	1925.
	Square yards	
Persia	16,423,900	29,802,300
Dutch East Indies	136,188,200	191,970,500
Philippine Isles and Guam.	15,320,700	12,299,900
Siam	20,353,400	23,993,300
Japan	19,855,400	10,544,000
Iraq	80,498,000	105,942,400
Straits Settlements and Malay States	61,392,300	93,051,700
Ceylon	22,787,500	31,628,400
Total	372,819,400	499,332,500

The total increase in exports to these markets amounts to 127,000,000 square yards, as against a total decrease of 339,000,000 square yards to India and China. The reasons for this contrast are obscure, although the revival of the rubber-growing industry is certainly responsible for a good deal.

In the Near Eastern and North African markets, the actual export figures show an improvement which is to some extent illusory, for the increase is almost entirely due to the optimistic views taken by buyers towards the close of 1924. The outbreak of rebellion in Syria and the long-drawn-out war in Morocco have provided obvious reasons for caution, but the chief disappointment lies in the Egyptian market. The high prices obtainable for Egyptian cotton seemed to justify some hope of a prosperous season in cotton goods, but as the situation developed it became clear that the goods exported last spring have not yet been absorbed, while the seasonal buying movement which marks the close of the year has this time failed to make any appearance.

Tropical Africa, however, provides the pleasing contrast of a market which is steadily recovering its place in the Manchester export trade. The rise in the prices of tropical produce, especially cotton,

shown in the following table offer some hope that the opening up of Central Africa by railways and roads will bring some recompense to Lancashire for the loss of trade elsewhere.

Trade with Central and South America has been spasmodically active. The Argentine Republic, Brazil, Chile, Venezuela, Colombia, Bolivia, Uruguay, and Mexico make a better showing than in 1924, and the total export to this market is larger by 67,000,000 square yards. The United States, on the other hand, after an enormous burst of activity in the last quarter of 1924, has been much more cautious dur-

ing 1925, the restraint being due largely to the extravagant price of Egyptian cotton which is the chief constituent of goods moving in that direction. The British self-governing Dominions have provided results which, taken in the aggregate, are slightly more satisfactory than in the previous year.

There remains to be considered the European market. In spite of a German demand which received a special impetus from the raising of the tariff on October 1 the total exports to Europe are only fractionally larger than in 1924. The exports to Germany amount to 130,000,000 square yards, as compared with 64,000,000 square yards, a gain which is unfortunately balanced by a serious loss in the exports to Switzerland.

Apart from local difficulties and from the growth of foreign competition, especially from Italy and Japan, the chief blame for the comparative failure of 1925 must be laid to the fluctuations in the price of the raw material. At the beginning of the year the price of middling spot in Liverpool was 13½d. At the end of the year it was 10¼d., which was by no means the lowest price reached in December. With certain intervals of reaction, the tendency of prices has been downwards throughout the year.

The most welcome increase in

Exports to	Square yards	
	1924.	1925.
Foreign West Africa	60,865,400	84,032,200
Foreign East Africa	7,263,100	7,071,600
British West Africa	84,481,100	152,315,700
British East Africa	16,492,400	25,481,900
Total	169,102,000	268,901,400

has inspired an active demand for cotton goods and the export has been limited only by the difficulty of moving any larger quantity into the interior. The actual figures

American supplies has made cotton cheap, but the fruits of this cheapness still remain to be gathered. The actual size of the American (Continued on Page 27)



Ponsol Red Violet RRNX Paste

THIS latest addition to the Ponsol series, even in the palest of shades, possesses excellent dyeing and fastness properties. As a vat violet it is of particular interest, inasmuch as it is unaffected by either heat or moisture.

Ready solubility, coupled with highly satisfactory penetration and level dyeing properties permits its use on all types of machines.

Ponsol Red Violet RRNX Paste is used to a considerable extent as a shading color of light pinks and mode shades.

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Dyestuffs Department

WILMINGTON

DELAWARE

Rayon's Future in Fashion

(Continued from Page 5)

I am indebted to L. A. Yerkes for a most complete and interesting general survey of my subject and regret that I have not the time to read his report in full since I realize excerpts do not always convey the full meaning. He said in part: "Silk is an important competitor of cotton. The value of cotton goods produced during 1923 was 2,000 millions, a decrease of 200 millions from the production of 1919. Silk goods have shown an increase from 680 to 760 millions for the same period. Silk products were more attractive and people bought them irrespectively of their higher prices. Fortunately, for cotton mills, women may have silk tastes but not silk pocketbooks to gratify them. We see that the production of broad silk remained stationary during the four years' period, while the goods made from silk mixtures jumped from 69 millions to 123 millions. People were buying rayon which at lower prices gave them the satisfaction of silk.

"By using rayon in their products, cotton mills are able to produce attractive goods at prices suitable to the multitude which seeks them. They are already doing it with great success. We see an increase of 176 per cent in four years in the goods made of cotton mixed with silk and rayon. The good old gingham has bettered themselves during that time only by 18 per cent. The use of rayon by cotton mills expanded from 1,210,000 pounds in 1919 to 13,000,000 pounds in 1925.

"The only limit to this expansion is in the quality of goods turned out by cotton mills. By trying to make not the best but the cheapest products, they may kill the goose that

lays the golden eggs. If the market is flooded by unsatisfactory rayon products, even the goods of good qualities may be hard to sell.

"There are other qualities besides the beauty for which people buy well made rayon goods. The romance of this man-made fibre competing with the ones made by nature appeals to many. Rayon is durable. It is fast to light and washing. Its luster is permanent. It is not affected by perspiration and does not turn yellow with age. Its smooth surface makes it resistant to friction. Water has no permanent effect on it, if it is handled gently while wet. Rayon goods will withstand the wear given to an average cotton fabric of the same goods.

"The hygienic qualities of rayon undergarments contribute to preservation of health, personal comfort and cleanliness. Rayon absorbs perspiration, allowing the pores of the skin to breathe. Rayon goods are never weighted with metallic salts detrimental to the skin. The smooth surface of rayon gathers less dirt than do the other fibres."

Because of the chemical difference, Celanese seems almost distinct from the general rayon problems. It has its own peculiar advantages and disadvantages. The lack of sympathy for the dyestuff of other fibres, resistance to moisture count for or against it, as the case may be. Certainly there are a great many instances where Celanese cannot substitute for other fibres and, vice versa, where its use is desirable. In some instances nothing else can take its place, particularly in its ability to join with any or all other fibres and produce contrast in a single dye bath, there is much to commend it to all designers seeking effective and reasonable patterning. Its greater tensile strength when wet is also strongly in its favor for

many purposes. Its cost, however, and the fact that it demands special dyes and careful treatment has somewhat restricted its use and freed it in a measure from the problems that now face the other fibre.

At the same time, if other fibres are misused for a sufficiently long time, and meet with vigorous disapproval, the virtues of Celanese will not save it from the general distaste toward synthetic fibres.

All of the arguments I have used, or suggestions I have made, are not against the use, but against the over and misuse of rayon. We have before us an example of what indifference to style value can do for the cotton industry. But we have also before us the history of the cotton fibre, immediately after the introduction of the Whitney cotton gin in 1793. The use of cotton spread with startling rapidity, gradually entering into every channel of the textile industry, until it almost completely supplanted silk and flax and wool in many fields.

Perhaps, rayon is going to have a similar history. After certain obvious defects are corrected through chemical skill, aided by research, it is conceivable that the synthetic fibre might go a long way towards supplanting its parent. And even under the most drastic public reaction, it will hold its place when used with judgment, and as a decorative element with other fibres. Its greatest permanent development may be in the field of decorative fabric rather than apparel. Of course, in this connection I am speaking relatively and not in poundage. But, whoever uses this fibre should remember that its value consists in its ability to make fabrics more desirable through beauty and it should be used to the extent in which it serves its purpose and not as Mr. Salvage himself says

"as a substitute for silk or wool or cotton," but as an additional and separate entity serving its own purpose and carrying out its own mission.

I believe that rayon to a certain extent has aroused the imagination of fabric mills to new possibilities of design and decoration in fabrics. So far as rayon serves this purpose, in so far as its physical limitations do not debar it from development along these lines, it will increase its use and be a constructive factor in history. But the problem goes much deeper than any one fibre or group of fibres. It goes much deeper than the type of fabric desirable in any one season or year.

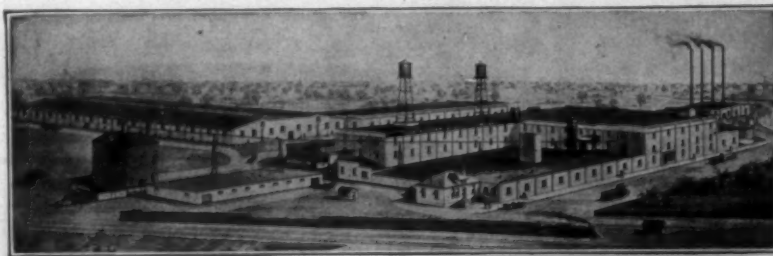
It has become fashionable of late to speak of diversification as a saving virtue. Diversification of itself alone, not based on sober reason and on intelligent research, is infinitely more dangerous than gambling in the raw cotton market. It is obvious that the public have taken a distaste to many old forms. They insist that color, design and texture be created for their comfort and enjoyment rather than to fit the indifference, convenience or incapacity of mill men.

As a matter of fact, as great difficulties have arisen through diversification without reason as through standardization without intelligence. There are far too many designs produced simply on the plea of their novelty value. This age is clogged up with meaningless things in all areas of expression.

Seriously, I believe that with a proper understanding of design, a full comprehension of its seriousness, and some appreciation of the obligation a mill has to its community and age, that the number of designs, textures, and "Styles" will be reduced rather than increased;

(Continued on Page 27)

VICTOR MILL STARCH – The Weaver's Friend



It boils thin, penetrates the warps and carries the weight into cloth. It means good running work, satisfied help and one hundred per cent production.

We are in a position now to offer prompt shipments.

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There are many minor refinements and improvements in our Brushes not found in others. Our Brushes have wonderful resiliency, giving them long life, fine service, and low maintenance cost.

And, the real saving comes about, by reason of the fact that mills can now buy Brushes in small lots at big-lot prices.

We confine our efforts exclusively to the manufacture of Cotton Mill Brushes, and solicit your patronage. All Southerners, and in fact all good Americans, are preaching the doctrine of keeping your money at home by patronizing home industries. We are a One Hundred Per Cent "Home Industry."

Patronize Home Industries—including the Gastonia Brush Company

Gastonia Brush Company

Gastonia, N. C.

Factory Corner Second Ave. and Linwood St.

Reclaiming Stained Cotton

(By Textelia)

A LARGE part of every cotton crop comes on the market as stained on tinged cotton. This condition is caused by the cotton remaining too long in the field after the bolls have opened. The discoloration as manifested is due to the coating and partial impregnation of the fibres by dirt, dust and earth minerals natural to the particular locality from which the cotton comes.

From all sources come reports of an unusual amount of stained cotton in the 1925 crop. This fact, and the fact that the difference in cost per pound between white cotton and stained cotton of the same staple is about 7 cents, should prove of general interest to all spinners.

Not that they will necessarily be interested in spinning stained cotton but that, for a cost not exceeding 2 cents per pound, the stained cotton can be reclaimed from its stained condition and made into a white cotton exceeding in cleanliness and absence of color the best quality of natural white cotton. No loss of spinning quality or breaking strength will occur and the net profit derived will be several cents per pound. With a cotton goods market yielding the very minimum of profit, as is the present condition, the reclaim-

ing and using of the lower priced stained cotton is of decided advantage.

The equipment necessary for reclaiming consists of one special type vacuum type dyeing and bleaching machine, one 40 or 48-inch hydro-extractor, one raw stock dryer and the necessary power and steam to operate these machines. With such a layout a production of reclaiming cotton amounting to 2,000 to 3,000 pounds per day can be obtained very easily. In the event a greater production is wanted it is, of course, necessary to put in additional vacuum machines. The modern raw stock dryer is so constructed that it may be enlarged by adding sections of from six to twelve feet in length and a 48-inch hydro-extractor has a capacity of about 5,000 per day of 10 hours.

The steam necessary to dry the cotton and to operate one vacuum machine is not over 25 boiler horsepower. And the cost of the equipment exclusive of the boiler is between seven and eight thousand dollars. The writer estimates that, at a conservative figure, the plant should easily pay for itself within six to eight months.

Another fact to be given consideration is, that the above plant is

just as capable of turning out 2,000 to 3,000 pounds of dyed cotton as it is of producing that quantity of reclaimed cotton.

The best process in use today for reclaiming the tinged or stained cotton is as follows:

Load the machine with 800 to 900 pounds of cotton, distribute material evenly, and bolt down the top covering plate.

Fill the machine with cold water and start the circulating pump—then add 1 per cent of any good sulfonated oil and 2 per cent soda ash (previously dissolved in hot water).

Let the circulation continue for 10 minutes.

Then, through a tapped and threaded hole on the suction side of the pump, feed in chlorine gas to the amount of about 2 per cent.

This is done by connecting a lead or heavy rubber hose to the chlorine cylinder and to the tapped hole. The cylinder of liquid chlorine is set on platform scales and the weight on the beam moved so as to cause the scales to balance when the 2 per cent of gas has been admitted to the machines.

When the required amount of gas is in the machine the gas valve is closed and the pump on the dyeing

machine is allowed to continue its work for 30 to 45 minutes.

At the end of this period (which must be determined by experiment at each plant) the bleaching bath or solution is run to the sewer and the machine is refilled with clear fresh water. This water is known as the 1st rinse and should be circulated for 15 to 20 minutes before running it to the sewer. Then refill with fresh water and add 10 per cent of hydrochloric acid (previously diluted in three or four buckets of water). Let this acid or "sour" solution circulate for 15 to 20 minutes and then run to sewer.

Refill machine—starting circulating and add $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent soda ash (previously dissolved). Also add 1 per cent of a good softening or finishing oil. Heat the bath to about 120° F. and circulate for 20 minutes. This softening bath puts the cotton in a good soft, pliable condition, and after drying, leaves it in a good spinning condition as it was prior to the reclaiming process.

When the softening bath has been circulated for about 20 minutes it is run to the sewer. The batch of cotton is then lifted from the machine by the regular overhead hoisting device, and dumped near the

(Continued on Page 22)

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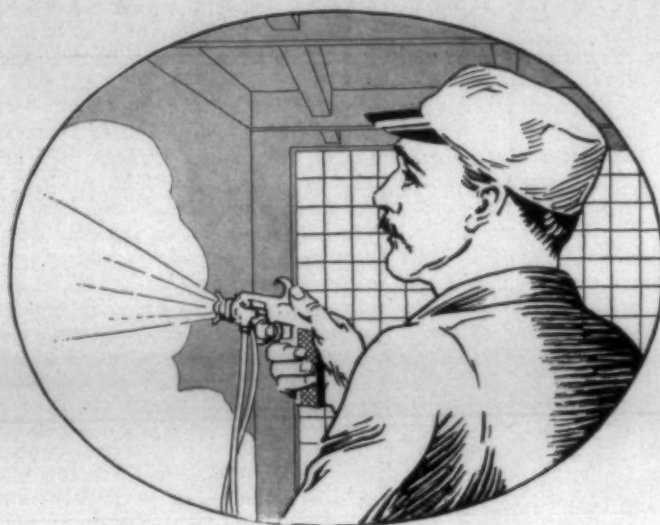
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A L U M I N U M I N E V E R Y C O M M E R C I A L F O R M

Practical Discussions By Practical Men

Mixing Numbers.

Editor:

Will be glad to see suggestions on your Discussion Page for keeping the numbers from being mixed in the winding in mill making hosiery yarn. Manager.

Filling Twist.

Editor:

How hard can filling yarn be twisted and be woven without kinking? Mass.

Yarn Strength Tester.

Editor:

What is the difference between a yarn strength breaking machine, and a weighing scale. That is what is the principle or theory of one of these machines. Dunno.

Labor Turnover.

Editor:

I have been reading the "Practical Discussions" in the Bulletin and I find them very helpful. And now I want to ask you to please enter the following question:

How to figure per cent of "Labor Turnover." I have seen it figured different ways, but I want the correct method. Phil.

Effect of Twist on Cloth.

Editor:

Would like some advice as to how to varying effects caused by twist on the face of fabrics? As I notice this art does not seem to have been developed very much, and that possibly over 95 per cent of the cotton goods woven, is done with regular left hand twisted yarns. I am wondering why twisting effects are not more fully developed in our textile mills. If you care to have this matter threshed out in your columns I would be glad to hear from those who are posted on it. Yarno.

Answer to Young Weaver.

Editor:

In answer to Young Weaver, relative to weaving cloth wider than the width of the loom, will say that this can be easily done and cloth can be woven, double or triple width, or as much wider as there is room to mount harnesses. It is necessary to employ a dobby head to weave more than double width. As many widths can be woven as there is room to draw-in ends sufficient to make decent cloth. It takes two sets of harnesses for each width or layer of cloth be woven. That is, it will take for harnesses for weaving double width, and six harnesses for triple width and so on.

The Practical Discussion Department of the Southern Textile Bulletin is open to all readers whether they are interested in seeking information on technical questions or are willing to help "the other fellow" who has experienced trouble in some phase of his work.

The questions and answers are from practical men and have often proved extremely valuable in giving help when it was urgently needed.

The interchange of ideas between superintendents and overseers develops a great deal of worth while information that results in much practical benefit to the men who are concerned with similar problems.

You are invited to make free use of this department and to join in discussing various problems that are mentioned from week to week. Do not hesitate because you do not feel that you are an experienced writer. We will take care of that part of it.—Editor.

Cloth can also be woven one and one-half the width, also two and one-half the width, etc.

One large mill in the South was the first to weave cloth in this way on a large scale. And this mill wove the cloth seven (7) yards wide on a yard wide loom.

This cloth was used for tobacco cloths and it was a success.

Information.

Answer to Young Weaver.

Editor:

In answer to Young Weaver's question as to the possible width that cloth can be woven upon a loom, will say that plain cloth can be woven twice the width that the loom was built to weave. This can be done upon a four-cam loom. Draw the warp straight, 4-3-2-1, and play the harness as follows: 4 up, 3-2-1 down, 4-3-2 up and 1 down, 4-3-1 up, 2 down, 3 up, 4-2-1 down and if you were weaving 40-inch cloth before you changed, you ought to have 2 picks of a cloth 80 inches wide.

Answer to Fixer.

Editor:

In answer to Fixer, there is a good reason for the last end beaten up not staying put in place until more ends are beaten against it.

In the first place, there is nothing to hold the end in place until another pick is beaten against it. There is an interval between the beating up motion, and the shedding movement when the last pick is laying in an open shed with nothing to hold it against the previous pick. In fact the previous pick also rebels on account of the pressure compression behind it. And if the process of the shedding and the beating up of a loom is carefully watched, it will be noticed that a piece of yarn does not reach its home base until the lay has beaten up three or four picks against it, so that the compression behind may be overcome by the compression in front of the pick.

When a pick has been beaten home, the lay backs out, and in order that the shuttle may cross the warp safely, the shed must remain

sufficiently open for it to pass. This leaves nothing to prevent the last pick from becoming loose and falling toward the lay a bit until it is checked back by the shedding motion which crosses the ends in front of it. This is a very interesting point in weaving. Because, in reality, the lay does not technically beat up the pick directly to stay home at all with the first beating. It is only after the lay has beaten the fourth pick, or so that the first pick is driven home to stay, and instead of the lay having beaten the pick home by direct contact with pick number one, it is beaten home by the proxies of the lay in second, third and fourth picks. This point in the weaving of cloth is not generally known, but it is true that the beating up of a pick into its final home base, is done by proxy.

Charleston.

Answer to Twist.

Editor:

Answering the question asked by twist. What puts the twist in yarn. The traveler or the spindle? Would say that I think the spindle puts the twist in, but it does not put in as much as it would if it had no traveler to contend with.

We will look at a mule for a moment. There the yarn goes direct to the top of the spindles. While the spindles are reeling from the roller beam just as fast as the sliver is being delivered by the roll, less loss by contraction. Now here we have full twist as figured in the machine. Then the folders change, and the roll stands still while the yarn is being taken up by the spindles. But on the spinning frame, it is impossible to run the yarn direct from the roll to the top of the spindle. Why? Because we cannot keep the slack out of the yarn. We can take an end out of the traveler and let it run and the spindle will put twist in the yarn allright until the yarn tangles up and breaks down some more ends. But, and heres the point. It will not keep the slack out of the yarn and lay it on the bobbin.

So we find that the little traveler does the work of two things on a mule. And one thing it enables us to do on a spinning frame that we

cannot do on a mule, and that is to run the front roll all of the time from one set to the other. On a mule the front roll runs half time and the spindles run half time to make the yarn, and the folders work half time to lay the yarn on the caps.

On the spinning frame the traveler takes the place of the carriage. The folders, and bridges the half-time stop of the front roll. But we loose some twist, and we call it loss of twist in spinning. The frame will not put in what we figure it will when we figure from the roll to the spindle. So we figure the loss in spinning. Divide one by the circumference of the bobbin take an empty filling about one and a half inches around $1 \div 1.5 = .67$ full bobbin about three inches around

$$1 \div 3 = .33, 67 + 33 = 100 \div 2 = 50$$

or an average of one-half turn per inch for the set. The spindle puts the twist in, but the traveler, the size of the bobbin, the traverse of the ring rail stops the spindle from putting the full twist in.

Loss Of Twist.

Answer to Young Weaver.

Editor:

In answer to Young Weaver's question on thin places, I have seen several replies that I do not think will be of much value to him. First, he should see that his loom fixers get on the job. Second, he should see that loom fixers keep set screw well tightened in lower part of sword leg, that is keep sword leg tightened to rocker shaft. Third, he should see that the sand rolls work freely and are kept well oiled. Fourth, he should see that the take-up gears are kept oiled and work freely. Fifth, he should see that when the loom goes to make change that it takes in a new bobbin. He should also see that the take-up gears let back as they should.

I will be glad to answer any other question I can about Draper looms. I am an ex-Draper man, but am fixing looms now. Ex-Draper Man.

Answer to Twist.

Editor:

In answer to Twist, I would like to say that I do not believe that anybody knows just exactly what puts the twist in the yarn as this question has been argued for years and still it hasn't been settled. According to my opinion it will never be a known fact. I have an argument in mind that I would like to put up and if anyone can show me more facts on their side of the question, then I will change my idea.

It is a known fact that there is a variation in the turns per inch in the yarn on a bobbin that is practically empty and a bobbin that is full of yarn. By actual tests this variation will show from 1.2 per

cent to 1.5 per cent less twist in yarn taken from the outside layers of a full bobbin of yarn and that taken from the first two or three layers of an empty bobbin. According to my argument it is the drag of the traveler that puts the twist in the yarn and the basis of my argument lies in the fact that with a two inch ring and a warp bobbin that measures 14-16 inches in diameter there is a space of 9-16 inches between the outside of the bobbin and the inside edge of the ring and when the bobbin is empty the yarn is pulled from the traveler to the bobbin at almost an 80 degree angle, causing the traveler to drag very much heavier against the ring than when the bobbin is full and within 1-16 of an inch to the edge of the ring where there would be only about a 45 degree drag on the traveler.

"Willing".

Answer to Twister.

Editor:

While it would seem best to draw several ends to be twisted, through separate eyes or guide wires, and have them enter the bite of the twister rolls in orderly manner and straight like a tape, it has been found by practical experience that, strange as it may seem to the man of method, the operation of twisting is performed much better when the ends are delivered to the bite of the twisting frame rolls, through a single eye. The ends thus delivered to the rolls will mesh and fit themselves into closer companionship with one another better. To prove this, and at the same time to show the reason why, if "Twister" will take a piece of ordinary tape and twist a yard of it by hand he will have the twist running into curls instead of a close fitting twist. Now, if the ends in this tape were separated and allowed to find their own bearing, they will fall each one into their own best home run. There is another reason for this. There is no such a thing as a perfectly even yarn, nor an evenly twisted yarn. Therefore the thick and thin places, the hard and soft twisted places, the stronger and the weaker places assemble themselves and find there own level bed better when shifting for themselves, than when fed into the bite of the roll side by side in tape fashion. Try it and see for yourself.

Chaos.

Pacific Mills Applies Science to Textiles

In view of current feeling that the managers of textile enterprises are so bound by tradition that they are not progressive either in manufacturing or in merchandising in a way at all comparable with other industries, it is refreshing to hear of one organization whose foresight is bearing fruit.

The Pacific Mills, one of the largest cotton textile manufacturers in the world, has been conducting research for a number of years. This research has taken the form of scientific examination into the selection and processing of the cotton fibre. The Cotton Research Co. was

organized in 1919 and there was established in Boston what amounts to a miniature cotton mill supplemented by chemical, physical, and photographic laboratories. In this little plant and in the mills, tests were run under scientific observation, and the methods developed were later tried in the mills.

Cotton from the various sections of the country was tested as the crop came in and methods not elsewhere in use have been developed for measuring the various characteristics of the cotton fiber.

Representatives of this organization and research men employed in the mills themselves are constantly at work observing and studying operations in the various plants of the company. Very seldom, however, is it possible to tie the results of research work so closely to the improved character of the product as it is possible here to indicate how this work done by the Pacific Mills becomes of definite interest to everybody who wears textiles. As the job is now arranged, the weaver's only work outside of starting the machine in the morning, stopping it at noon, starting it after the lunch hour, and stopping it at night, comes when a thread breaks which it is his duty to tie up. From this plain fact it is quite apparent that the road to increase in the number of looms that a weaver may tend, and therefore to decrease in the cost per loom for the weaver's wage, is through fewer breaking threads per loom. This also applies to other machines in the yarn preparation and spinning processes.

With this central idea as the foundation for its investigation, the Pacific Mills discovered that by careful scientific investigation of the scores of points where yarn is or may be weakened, or the cotton fibre maltreated, it was possible greatly to improve the running of the work and greatly decrease the breaking of the thread, sliver or roving, according to the process. Through this type of work the company has been able to reduce the direct labor cost per loom by about 45 per cent and still pay the weavers more. It has been able to make similar savings on other operations with similar satisfactory results for the operatives.

It is obvious that these refinements which reduce costs each point in the process produce a more perfect warp and filling thread in the cloth and, accordingly, must mean greater strength, longer wear, and evenness, neater appearance. Pacific Mills, therefore, is being repaid in a two-fold way—by lower costs and improved products—for its foresight of several years ago.—Boston News Bureau.

World's Cotton Stocks 10,364,000 Bales.

Washington, March 4. — World cotton stocks, as of July 31, 1926, were estimated by the Department of Agriculture today to be 10,364,000 bales.

This figure is based on the world's carryover as of July 31, 1925, of 6,114,000 bales; production, 27,600,000 bales, and world's consumption, 1925 and 1926, of 23,500,000 bales.

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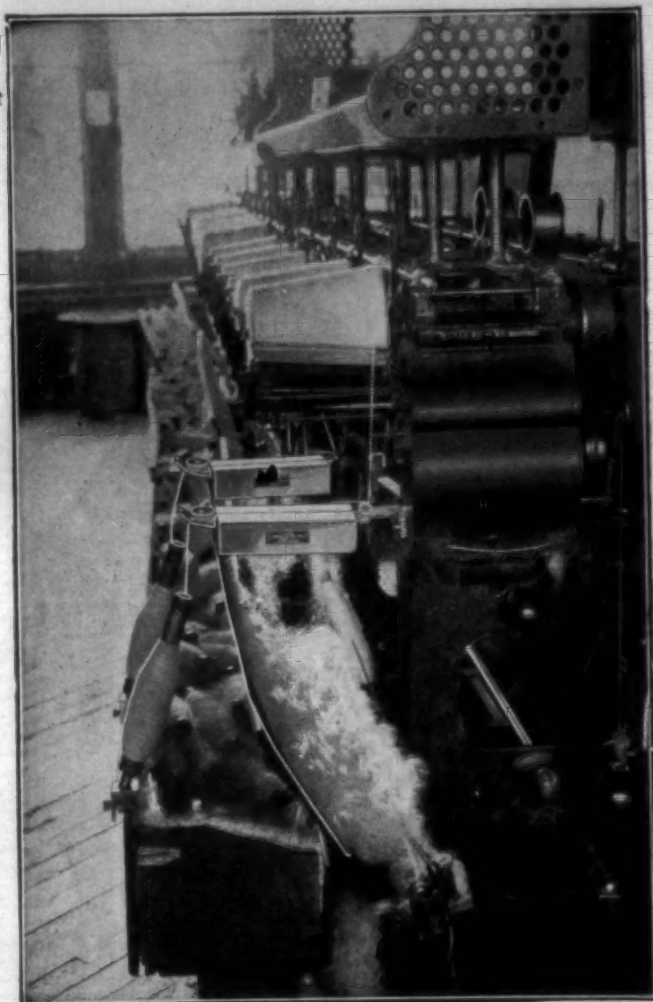
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Why make yourself believe you are getting the best results when you can absolutely improve your yarn with the Eclipse Cleaner.

The Eclipse Cleaner is easily attached to your winder. It does not add any additional cost to your winding costs. Upon request we will cheerfully give you a demonstration.

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TODAY we see the manufacture of this new fibre in position of great importance, and in the processing of it for the production of new textile fabrics and materials, like all other manufactures of any note, there is necessarily a certain amount of wastage accrues in the various processes through which the material passes. The gathering together of this wastage is now an important industry in itself, and the working up of this waste has become a successful commercial proposition. The main sources of waste are in the manufacture of the silk and in the spinning and weaving, and whilst profits may be good in the relatively new industry, yet to be economically of greater value the waste is now carefully considered and marketed.

In a recent issue of the Deutsche Faerber Zeitung attention has been drawn to the bleaching of this waste product of artificial silk manufacture, and the author, W. Kosche, points out that the process which is used for working-up was that silk depends on the character of the waste itself, i.e., whether it has been already through finishing processes or not. If it has, all impurities with which it has become contaminated must be removed. Bleaching then follows.

The waste may vary in several ways, according to the method of manufacture, the finish which has been given to it, and the different kinds of impurities which may be found in it, such as machine oil, grease, dirt, etc.

Four Kinds of Waste.

There are four main classes into which the waste is divided:

1. All waste silk from the manufacturers, except,
2. Which is waste viscose silk.
3. Waste from the processing of spinning and weaving, and
4. Waste sweeping and similar dirty varieties of the spinning and weaving establishments.

Processing.

In preparing for the bleaching of the waste material there are three main operations—the preliminary treatment, the bleaching proper, and the after-treatment.

In the first operation the silk is first disintegrated and the dust and dirt and other foreign impurities removed and the fibres left in a loosely held condition. These are then put into a kier which is given about half the quantity of silk waste to hold, which it would be expected to contain if it were filled with cotton. The amount which the kier is given is just so much as not to be tightly packed. The top of the material is then covered with a cover so as to allow a certain amount of pressure to be given to it.

The waste is then treated with a solution of $1\frac{1}{2}$ sodium perborate, and a 1 per cent commercial sodium hydrate, or a solution of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent sodium silicate, at 60 degrees Cent., for two hours, the last half-hour the temperature being raised a further 10 degrees, in order to use the last traces of oxygen in the liquor.

Throughout the operation it should be noted that the waste may deteriorate by being too long in contact with water, most of these types of artificial silk possessing the unfortunate property of suffering a weakness effect under the influence of water and wetting generally.

Bleaching Operations.

For the bleaching process proper sodium hypochlorite is probably the compound most serviceable and easy to employ, and a solution is employed at normal temperature, and containing about $2\frac{1}{2}$ grams per litre of available chlorine. The author of the paper in the above journal mentions eight to ten hours as the duration of treatment in this solution, but this time is probably too long, and several hours less time may be found to give the required bleach without the risk of weakening of the material which too prolonged a treatment may involve. After the hypochlorite the material is washed off thoroughly with water, then scoured and treated for half an hour with a weak solution of hydrochloric acid. A very thorough wash is then given to remove entirely all traces of acid.

In another vessel the material is then treated with a warm solution of soap, or in some cases three good washes-off with water are given, then whizzed and dried carefully at 45 to 50 degrees Cent.

Viscose Waste.

In the case of viscose silk waste the author recommends treatment with the reducing types of bleaches such as bisulphite and hydrosulphites, decroline, blankit, etc., instead of the hypochlorites, in order to remove the sulphur content of the material, which is always liable to contain some. A 3 per cent bisulphite or 1 per cent hydrosulphite solution for a period of two hours at a temperature of 90 degrees Cent. is stated. The silk is then washed with water, bleached, scoured, and then washed again. There is liability of rust stains making their appearance, due to the nature of the waste, and this is removed by treatment of the material in a solution of oxalic acid, followed by a wash-off with water again.

Viscose silk waste usually requires brightening process, consisting of a warm oxalic acid solution (40 degrees Cent.), $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 per cent olive oil, 3 to 5 per cent gelatine, and from 7 to 8 per cent acetic acid, for twenty minutes. The material is then whizzed and dried without any previous or further wash-off.

Spinning and Weaving Waste.

In treating the third type of artificial silk waste we have to deal with a mixture of already bleached and raw silk, and there may also be colored material present. Some of this color may be removed in the bleaching, which is usually shorter than the one already outlined, say three to six hours, according to the bleaching which the fibres may have already undergone. Two to $2\frac{1}{2}$ grams available chlorine will prob-

(Continued on Page 23)

HOUGHTON

ABOUT TOP HATS

Constructive Criticism

by Chas. E. Carpenter,

Near Editor of

The HOUGHTON LINE.

I don't like a top hat.

I always feel like a fool in one and I am certain that I look like one.

Beyond that I have nothing against a top hat, or those who want to wear them. Old English prints show cricketers playing in top hats, as well as those engaging in other sports. But I have always thought that this was some sort of a display of superiority on the part of the English like unto the trapezist, who performs in evening clothes. They wore top hats not because they were best, but rather because it was most difficult to do anything best with a top hat on.

There are, of course, some folks who must observe the conventionalities of life and wear top hats on certain occasions. Even Roosevelt has been seen in a top hat, but most of his photographs, particularly those which are most popular, do not decorate "Teddy" with a top sky-piece.

Because there are real folks who must wear top hats, there are a lot of four-flushers and short-skates who wear top hats, just to try to make folks believe that they are the real folks.

And as it is with top hats, so it is in all businesses. Some businesses, by virtue of their success, are compelled to do things which they do not prefer to do any more than I prefer to wear a top hat. But those things are penalties of success. Taking advantage of this fact the four-flusher and pretender come along and do the very same things, although there is no necessity whatsoever to do them.

One of the things which success in business does is to prevent the head of the concern from coming

in such intimate contact with the trade, as was the custom when the concern was less successful and smaller.

With a view of partially overcoming this undesirable feature of big business, I personally, as head of our Company, write these messages to the trade, conveying most of them through the medium of a little periodical publication, known as *The HOUGHTON LINE*, every word of which I write myself.

I can be a little more frank in *The LINE* than in these pages, because *The LINE* is my own medium. And naturally I do not want to criticize others too plainly in publications owned by our friends.

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BOSTON

Cotton Mill Processes and Calculations

By D. A. Tompkins.

Copy Revised for Third Edition.

(Continued from Feb. 25th)

General Data.

297. A common sheeting loom is about 42 inches wide from breast beam to whip roll. A 40-inch loom is about 54 inches long and 30 inches high to top of breast beam. The lay is about 7 feet long.

For a 40-inch loom running 165 picks per minute the usual allowance is about $\frac{1}{4}$ horse power for driving.

The driving pulleys are about 12 x 2, tight and loose, but may be had any size from 8 to 20 inches. They may have a clutch pulley instead of tight and loose pulleys.

This loom weighs about 1,000 pounds.

Looms for producing the many varieties of cloth vary so much in detail of construction that it is not easy to tabulate their cost, etc., without giving detailed description.

298. Looms may be driven from a shaft under the floor, or from one above. In the latter case, the draft must be carefully located over the alleys, and never directly over the looms, on account of the liability of oil dripping from the bearings on to the cloth or the warp. No matter what kind of bearing or oil pan is used, some oil will drip on the cloth at some time, if the shaft is over the loom. One oil spot on a piece of cloth or on the warp will cause the cloth to pass as "seconds."

299. With the decreasing cost of electric power brought about by hydro-electric developments, many mills of today use the individual motor drive for their looms. Some mills generate their own electric power from steam power.

This method of driving the looms saves a large amount of power which is ordinarily lost in driving long lines of shafting.

Looms are generally arranged in parallel lines lengthwise building, about as shown in Fig. 53, half of them being right hand and half left hand, to throw the driving pulleys together. The pulley ends of loom are placed as close together as possible, while an alley of 16 to 18 inches is left between the projecting lays at the other end. The breast beams are placed 24 to 26 inches apart, making the "weaver's alley." The distance between backs of looms is somewhat greater, generally 30 to 36 inches. This is the "back alley." It may be much narrower but should be as wide as the space will permit, to facilitate the handling of yarn beams. Four lines are placed in one span between columns, as shown. The width of back alleys is regulated, therefore, by the width of loom, and the distance between columns.

The overhead driving shaft is over the middle of back alley. The looms are placed staggering, or zigzag, as shown, so that one shaft may drive into lines of looms.

The hand of a loom is determined by standing at breast beam and noting whether driving pulley is on right or left.

Specifications.

300. The following is a sample blank to be filled out in ordering common looms:

Width of Cloth to Weave _____
 Number of Looms _____
 Number Right Hand _____
 Number Left Hand _____
 For Plain or Twilled Work _____
 Heavy or Light Pattern _____
 With or Without Auxiliary Shaft _____

How Many Cams on Auxiliary Shaft	
How Many Harness to be Up	Down
Kind of Take-up	
Kind of Let-off	
Kind of Whip Roll	
Reed Space	

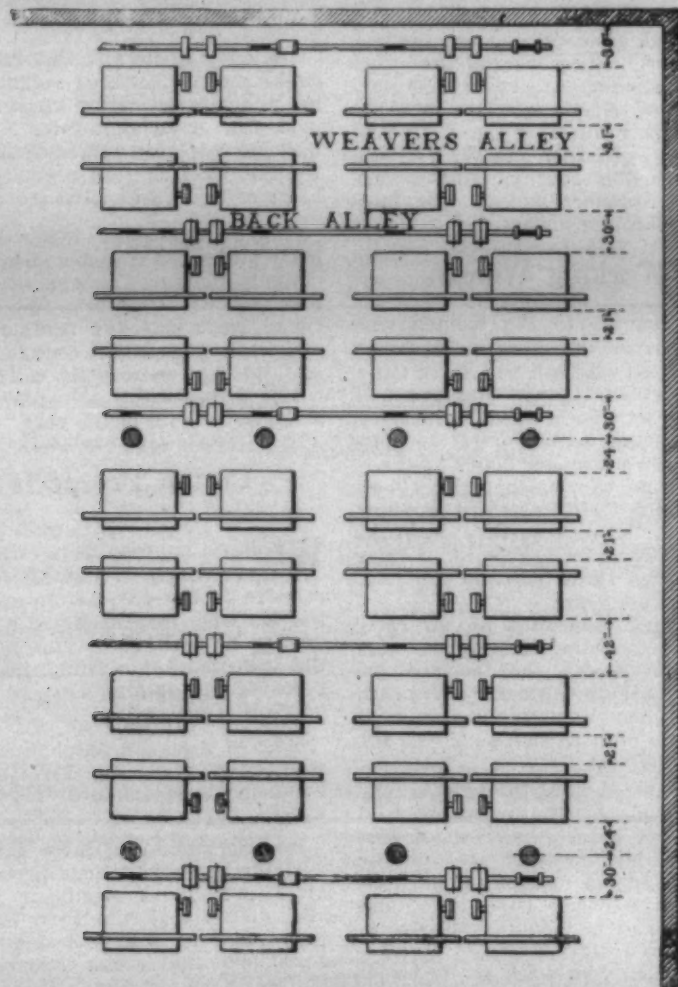


Fig. 53. Arrangement of Looms.

Width of Loom over all, Including Yarn Beam and Full Cloth Roll

Length of Loom Frame

Size Beam Heads

Distance Between Heads

Number Beams (11½ per loom is usual)

Size of Pulleys

Speed of Pulleys

Shuttle Binder (or Swell) to be Wood or Iron

Cloth Roll Arranged for Long or Short Cuts.

Diameter Cloth Roll When Full

Style and Construction of Cloth to Weave

Three pick Gears Furnished to make from to picks per inch.

The following parts are considered to belong to the loom without extra charge:

Lease Rods.

Jack Sticks.

Connector Blocks.

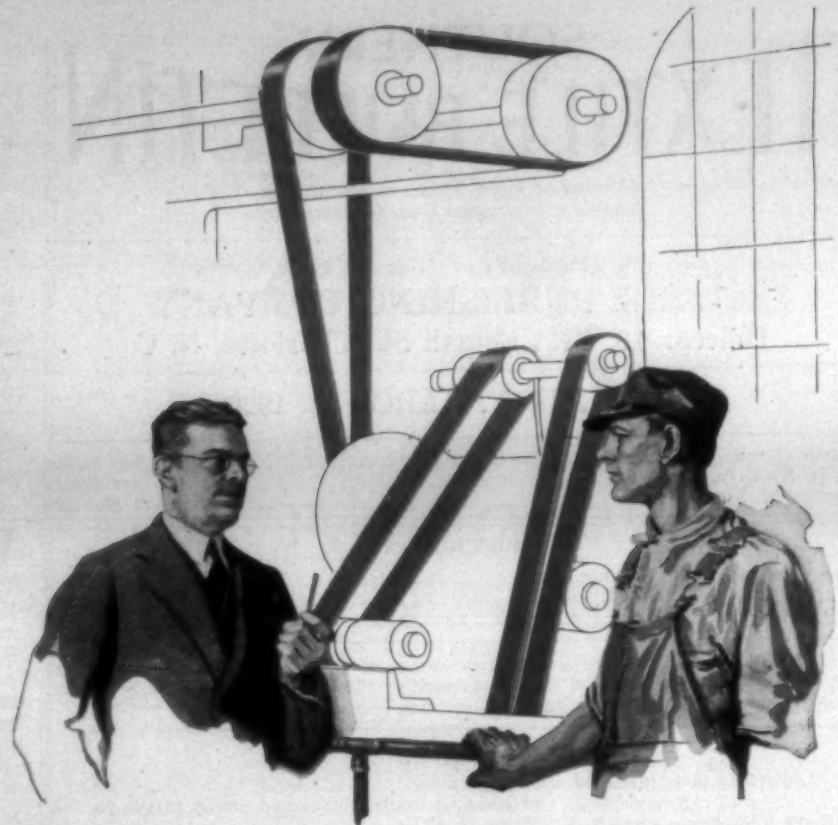
Treadle Stirrups.

Lease Rod Weights.

Picker Sticks.

Maker to send purchaser full set of samples to cover "supplies" necessary to start one loom.

(Continued on Page 24)



**“Don’t take my word for it...
take the machine’s”**

"You don't need to ask me about those belts. Just watch how the machine is leaning against the collar and hurrying out the work.

"Remember the trouble it used to give? Starved for power. Speed low. Holding up production. Down for belt repairs. No more of that! Not since we called in Graton & Knight and got the belts that were standardized for this work."

There is a Graton & Knight Standardized Leather Belt for every drive in your plant. Standardized to meet every condition of speed, load, overload and pulley size. Standardized in manufacture — in choice of live, sturdy leather. Made to deliver every last ounce of power, without

excessive slippage, cracking or burning. Able to give the long-term production-boosting service that only the right belt can.

Over three hundred thousand of the soundest, finest packer steer hides are processed in our tanneries each year. This stock—the largest reserve of belting leather in the world—plus controlled, standardized production, makes our prices, quality for quality, 5 to 10 per cent lower than the field.

Check up your belting against the definite recommendations that have cut belting costs on over two hundred types of machines in fourteen different industries. It places you under no obligation. Send in the coupon today.

GRATON
KNIGHT

GRATON & KNIGHT

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LEATHER BELTING

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THE GRATON & KNIGHT MFG. CO., Worcester, Mass., U. S. A.

Send belt information:

101-Q

Name _____

Company

Place

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Tanners—makers of belts, straps, packings, fan belts, lace leather, etc.

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The women in the Children's Bureau and the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor expect to get a \$1,000,000 per year fund through the ratification of the Federal Child Labor Amendment and knowing that the manufacturers of North Carolina lead the movement that kept them away from the pie counter they are itching to get revenge.

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The Gastonia Brush Company, of Gastonia, N. C., which was established more than a year ago, has been reorganized and is now operating its plant at capacity. The company manufactures cotton mill brushes only, specializing on the various types of mill brushes best suited for different departments in the mill.

The plant of the Gastonia Brush Company is unusually well equipped, employing the latest type automatic machinery to produce brushes of approved patterns and designs.

C. E. Honeycutt is manager of the Gastonia Brush Company and A. B. Carter, well known textile machinery agent, is treasurer.

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MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Houston, Texas.—The Paramount Hosiery Mills has been incorporated and will install additional equipment in its plant at 4010 Wilmer street.

Sherman, Texas.—The Sherman Cotton Mills have let contract to Wood and Alman for erection of the addition to their mill.

Central Falls, N. C.—Pennsylvania Textile Mills, Inc., have let contract to Grier-Lowrance Construction Co., Statesville, for 46x100-ft. addition to yarn mill.

Johnson City, Tenn.—Huntington & Guerry, Greenville S. C., has contract for electrical wiring at American Bemberg Corp.'s plant; Lockwood, Greene & Co., are the engineers.

Monticello, Ark.—The Monticello Cotton Mills, which were recently reorganized, as noted, expect to spend \$250,000 for erection of a steel and concrete and installation of new equipment.

Kinston, N. C.—The offices of the Kinston Cotton Mills, located in the business district here, were moved to the plant at East Kinston. The management of the mills is reducing operating expenses, and at the same time facing a year expected to be the most profitable in many.

Spartanburg, S. C.—Operation of the Powell Knitting Company's new plant on the site of the old Model Mill, which started a few weeks ago, this week resulted in the first shipments of hosiery. Practically all of the output from the plant is being shipped to the middle West, where it is distributed. Some of the product goes to Ohio and some to Indiana.

The company manufacturers cotton work socks, the product which its Philadelphia plant has been producing for 35 years. A large chain store organization which operates 650 stores has just sent the Powell company here instruction regarding shipment of merchandise.

Laurens, S. C.—Simultaneously with the turning on of electric current at the Laurens Cotton Mills, at Laurens, the plant put into operation for the first time 4,112 spindles. The added equipment at the mill gives the plant a total of 48,944 spindles. For the present only that part of the mill equipped with the new machinery is being run by electricity but electrical equipment for the entire mill will be installed within a few months, it is stated.

W. S. Montgomery, of Spartanburg, treasurer and manager of the Laurens Cotton Mills, was present for the turning on of the electricity and expressed himself pleased with the progress made. Power for the plant is furnished by the Blue Ridge Power Company.

Roseboro, N. C.—It is expected that the contract for the erection of the mill building for the recently organized Roseboro Mills will be let March 15th.

Danville, Va.—The Riverside and River Cotton Mills have placed orders with G. G. Slaughter, Charlotte for an equipment of Sipp winders for handling rayon.

Gaffney, S. C.—The Vogue Mills have purchased rayon winding equipment from the Sipp Machine Co., Paterson, N. J., the order being handled through G. G. Slaughter, Southern agent.

Coleridge, N. C.—It is understood that the Enterprise Manufacturing Company has engaged Lockwood, Greene & Co., Charlotte, as engineers for an addition to the mill. They plan to complete the unfinished building, install additional machinery and a heating and power plant, the work to cost \$50,000.

Rock Hill, S. C.—The Rock Hill Lumber Company has been awarded a contract to furnish material for and build 25 new houses at Red River Mills, four miles from Rock Hill, it was announced.

The building program is being undertaken with a view to expanding operations, it is understood. The plant formerly known as Carhartt Mill No. 2, and was purchased last fall by a corporation composed largely of local men.

Fitzgerald, Ga.—Two tons of cotton quilts, manufactured by the Fitzgerald Cotton Mills, were shipped last week to a large Eastern mail order house. This is said to be the largest individual shipment of a similar article from a Georgia mill.

During the past year, the Fitzgerald Cotton Mills added this department to its equipment and has found ready outlet for their entire output through mail order houses, it is said.

Gadsden, Ala.—The Sanquoit Spinning Company, of Utica, New York, which is to move its plant to this place, as first reported in these columns several weeks ago, states that the local plant will have 20,000 spindles and that the building and machinery investment will run close to \$1,000,000. In addition to the equipment, the company will invest \$150,000 cash in the project, while local business men will take an additional \$150,000 in stock.

Plans for the new building are now being prepared and it is expected that it will be completed this summer. W. H. Merriman, present manager of the mill, is expected to move here to manage the plant, and to supervise its construction.

The mill will manufacture 6s to 30s yarns, heathers and colors. Francis K. Kerman is president of the company and A. M. Waterbury is treasurer. Gadsden men who will become directors include Otto Agricola, O. R. Hood and J. L. Herring.

The building will be of brick and concrete construction and will be modern in every particular. The main structure will be 100 by 400 feet in dimensions and there will be several others 80 by 100 feet. They will occupy a site of 10 acres, which has not yet been definitely selected. Architects are now at work on the

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plans and it is expected that construction contracts will be awarded within the next week or so. Employment will be given 400 people and if night work required, as the promoters expect, between 700 and 800 people will be needed.

Winchester, Va.—Jones Woolen mills Corporation has let contract to Rockwood Sprinkler Company, Commercial National Bank Building, Charlotte, N. C., for installing automatic wet pipe system throughout the plant, together with private outside fire protection system, including 2 private hydrants with usual underground equipment, hose equipment for hydrants; let contract to Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Co., Atlanta, Ga., for installing 50,000 gallon gravity tank; Jones Woolen Mills Corporation will handle tank work, mason and carpenter works, tank foundation.

Fort Mill, S. C.—George Fish, recently elected vice-president of the Fort Mill Manufacturing Company has made announcement of the definite plans to discontinue the manufacture of gingham at the company's mill No. 1 and engage in the manufacture of wide sheetings which will be bleached at a plant to be erected here and prepared for the market in the form of sheets and pillow cases, as previously noted.

The plan will involve the expenditure in the immediate future of \$400,000 in the installation of proper machinery and equipment.

Durham, N. C.—The Golden Belt Manufacturing Company, said to be the largest firm manufacturing small cotton bags, largely for smoking tobacco, in the world, will operate a new department in the near future, manufacturing full-fashioned silk hosiery.

The first three of a dozen hosiery machines ordered are being unloaded, the remainder to arrive at the rate of three a month. When the machines, said to be of the latest design and highest speed, are all installed, the capacity will be 144 dozen pairs of hosiery for each 8-hour working day.

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Cedartown, Ga.—The No. 2 Mill of the Cedartown Cotton and Export Co., will be taken over by the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., of Akron, Ohio, according to announcement by Charles Adamson, president of the mill company.

The plant has 12,000 spindles and the Goodyear Company will make additions and alternations and increase the spindleage to 30,000, adding equipment for weaving, and twisting to produce cord fabrics, according to the announcement. Lockwood, Greene & Co., are expected to be the engineers.

Henderson, N. C.—The McKinney Hosiery Co., Inc., began operations here this week. A complete knitting mill outfit has been installed and both men's and women's hosiery

will be manufactured. About 100 dozen pairs a day will be turned out, for the present, but the company expects to increase the output to 500 dozen pairs a day within six months.

A dyeing and finishing plant will also be installed. R. J. Corbett and P. A. McKinney are the owners of the plant and Mr. McKinney, formerly of Durham, will be manager.

Gaston Mills May Curtail.

Reports from Gaston county on Tuesday indicate that the mills there are finding present conditions in the fine yarn market so unsatisfactory that curtailment may be instituted within the next week or ten days. Several of the mills are curtailing now, but on the whole the plants are running full time, and the average mill has sufficient orders on hand to stay in operation for at least two weeks. On account of the slack demand, however, well posted mill men in Gaston county believe that curtailment will become general there unless conditions improve rapidly.

Georgia Mill Men Meet.

The Textile Operating Executives of Georgia met in Atlanta, on Tuesday of this week, the meeting being devoted to a discussion of carding and spinning. A questionnaire was recently sent all members and was used as the basis for the discussion at the meeting.

Lack of time prevented a full account of this meeting in this issue, but a stenographic report will be carried next week.

Max Einstein to Build Plant.

Max Einstein, of Charlotte, president of the Standard Chemical Company, has purchased a tract of land in Hoboken, N. J., and will erect a manufacturing plant for his corporation.

Move Southern Office.

The Southern offices of Penick & Ford are being moved from Greenville, S. C., to 206 Andrews-Law Building, Spartanburg, S. C. Guy L. Morrison is Southern representative of the company.

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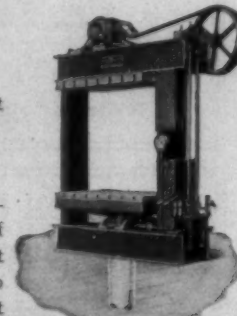
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Established 1872

Reclaiming Stained Cotton

(Continued from Page 10)

hydro-extractor. The machine is ready for reloading and the reclaimed batch is passed through the extractor and thence the dryer.

Upon emerging from the dryer the cotton is either baled or blown through conveyor pipes to a storage bin. The best spinning results are obtained if the dried cotton is allowed to "age" at least 24 hours after drying and before starting it through the pickers.

Experienced bleachers will notice the omission of any reference to "blueing." This omission was intentional as blueing is not essential

in the reclaiming operations, which is in reality nothing more than the production of a half-bleach. However, if the mill doing this work wishes to touch up the batch with a little "blueing", in order to produce a whiter cotton, the blueing operation may be carried out in the last or softening bath. This should be done by adding the dissolved blueing in a well diluted form (four or five buckets full), and taking moderate care to see that the batch does not heat up over 100° F., as too much heat causes the blue coloring matter to go on the cotton in patches or spots.

Before proceeding with the reclaiming work the entire inside of the bleaching machine should be washed down with a thin solution

of pure cement and water. This cement coating is applied with a large brush or mops and the purpose of it is to coat the iron sides and bottom of the machine so as to prevent rust stains on the edge of the batch.

If cement is not handy—use a solution of lime (ordinary white-wash), or a mixture of lime and silicate of soda in water.

The process as outlined above is not theory. It is a description of work being done by an increasing number of manufacturers both in the North and South. Furthermore, it is profitable process; one well worth investigation by every spinner of cotton yarns.

Cotton Cloth Exports for January.

Washington, March 4.—The Department of Commerce in a report just issued covering domestic exports of cotton cloths from the United States for the month of January, 1926, shows that the total shipments of unbleached cotton cloths to foreign countries reached 9,162,910 square yards, with Colombia as the leading customer at 1,262,613 square yards and Chile at 1,104,959 square yards. Shipments of bleached cotton cloths reached a total of 8,360,937 square yards, with Philippine Islands leading at 3,493,991 square yards and Canada at 1,163,660 square yards.

In printed cloths the total was 7,751,633 square yards and the Philip-

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SPINNING RING SPECIALISTS
FOR MORE THAN FIFTY YEARS

Bleaching Artificial Silk

(Continued from Page 14)

baly be sufficient strength of liquor to use.

Sweeping Wastes, Etc.

The fourth type of artificial silk is probably the worst to deal with, and involves the preliminary removal of dirt, dust, etc.

The material is then kiered with a liquor consisting of 3 per cent caustic soda, 1½ per cent soap, and from 3 to 5 per cent verapal or other suitable fast solvent, and at a temperature just under the boil. As before, the solution is pumped continuously through the kier and material in it. The temperature is most important both from the point of cleaning as well as fibre strength results. After kieriing, the bleaching operation with hypochlorite is carried out as before outlined. It is not always possible to get a good white with this fourth class of waste after the hypochlorite bath, due to the incomplete removal of some of the impurities. Subsequent washings improve the product up to the point of full satisfaction in whiteness, however, and an even better method is first to remove all mineral oil after the first preliminary process and before the bleaching proper.—By the Technologist of the Textile Argus.

Textile School Notes

W. A. Erwin, Jr., of the Erwin Cotton Mills, Durham, N. C., made an interesting talk to the members of the Tompkins Textile Society which is composed of the students taking Textile Courses at State College, Raleigh. Mr. Erwin also presented a list of technical questions and led an informal discussion. This list contained practical questions concerning all processes from the bale to the finished fabric. Professors and students entered into the discussions.

The following donations have recently been made to the Textile School:

2 Ribbers by the Fidelity Machine Company, Frankford, Penn.

1 Knitting Machine—an infant's footer from the Hemphill Machine Company, Pawtucket, R. I.

1 Uutman Bobbin Cleaning machine for cleaning automatic loom bobbins.

1 "Termaco" Roving bobbin cleaner from the Terrell Machine Company, Charlotte, N. C.

The "Termaco" machine is a machine method of cleaning roving bobbins. The cotton is carded off the bobbins which leaves the cotton in good condition and at the same time does not damage the bobbin which after happens when the roving is cut off with a knife.

Saco-Lowell Shops

Boston, Mass.—The Saco-Lowell operating loss for 1925 of \$545,654 before depreciation, while \$241,086 less than the loss incurred in 1924, must be regarded as a somewhat negative improvement since it represents the third successive yearly

loss, which, with unearned dividends paid during the period resulted in a deficit after adjustments for the past three years of \$2,530,106.

Incidentally, it furnishes another enlightening commentary on the rigors of the long textile depression and the economies forced upon mills in recent years. Saco-Lowell has been particularly hard hit in that textile manufacturers operating as a group on a very small margin of profit—if any at all—adopted a policy of retrenchment which severely cut into purchases of new machinery and replacements. As a result, Saco-Lowell Shops, the largest manufacturer of spinning machinery, suffered from a sharp contraction of business which made internal economies ineffectual. While the company in 1921 had \$40,000,000 of business on its books each of the past two years has produced only about \$7,000,000 of business. Of what business has been placed by textile mills, Saco has received about half, which is its normal share.

The company's most recent balance sheet differs from that of a year ago in respect to capitalization. Of the \$2,643,750 five-year notes authorized a year ago, \$1,567,400 have been issued, while the common stock has been changed from \$100 par to no par. Capital structure now consists of the notes, \$1,250,000 6 per cent second preferred stock \$2,643,800 7 per cent and 52,875 shares of no-par common. Dividends on both preferred issues were suspended last year, furnishing a contrast to days not far distant when Saco-Lowell under normal textile conditions was an exceptionally prosperous company and a distributor of liberal dividends. Balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 1925, disclosed working capital of \$3,440,841 against \$2,500,801 a year ago, but the gain was of course offset by the note issue. Notes payable still remain high at \$4,000,000.

The management has not skimped depreciation charges under prevailing adverse conditions and plant is now carried on the books at 7,367,537 or less than the aggregate amount spent on it in the past seven years. Were it not for unwieldy bank loans, stockholders might rest assured that when the textile depression is over Saco-Lowell would soon regain its old earning power. As matters now stand the time at which the expected textile revival develops obviously has an important bearing on the company's future.

Boston—Robert F. Herrick, Jr., formerly treasurer, has been elected vice-president and general agent of Saco-Lowell Shops. D. W. Hunter has been promoted from assistant treasurer to treasurer. — Boston Bureau.

Frank B. Green Opens Office.

Frank B. Green, who for some years has been manager of the bond department of the American Trust Company, Charlotte, has severed his connection with the bank to enter the stock and bond business for himself. He has secured quarters in the Johnston Building. Mr. Green, who is well known in textile circles, will specialize in investments, stock trading and corporation finance.

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Cotton Mill Processes and Calculations

(Continued from Page 17)

Maker _____

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CHAPTER XII.

Loom Supplies

301. Unlike other machines in the mill, the loom comes to the purchaser in what seems to be a half made condition. It cannot possibly run without the addition of a lot of straps and hooks and buckles, etc., together with shuttles, reeds and harnesses, all collectively classed as "supplies."

Each particular make of loom requires its own special kind of supplies. Each maker differs more or less from the others as to exactly what constitutes "supplies," as distinguished from the loom itself. For example, some makers include, as part of the loom, the lease rods, and some consider that lease rods properly belong to supplies. It is important to have these things understood in ordering the looms, so that the purchaser may know what to expect when looms arrive, and know what supplies are to be ordered. The only safe way when putting in new looms, is to order the loom manufacturer to send a complete sample set of supplies necessary to produce the particular kind of cloth desired. These samples may then be sent to the supply dealer, and there will be a fixed responsibility as to the fit of all supplies furnished.

Strapping

302. Under the head of strapping is included all the various pieces of leather or canvass about the loom, and sometimes also the necessary buckles and hooks for fastening them on. It is not safe to venture on ordering strapping except by sample to suit the particular loom and the particular goods to be made. Strapping is sometimes taken to include the pickers and picker loops.

Most of the strapping is of leather, but lug straps and picker loops are sometimes made of canvass. The leather is sold by the pound and the canvass strapping by the piece.

Shuttles.

303. These have been discussed in the chapter on weaving. Sample shuttle should invariably be furnished by the purchaser before the looms are made. Shuttles for heavy canvass, carpets, etc. cost more than those for common cloths. It is useless to get any but the very best that can be found. They have to stand hard usage, both in the loom and at the hands of the operatives.

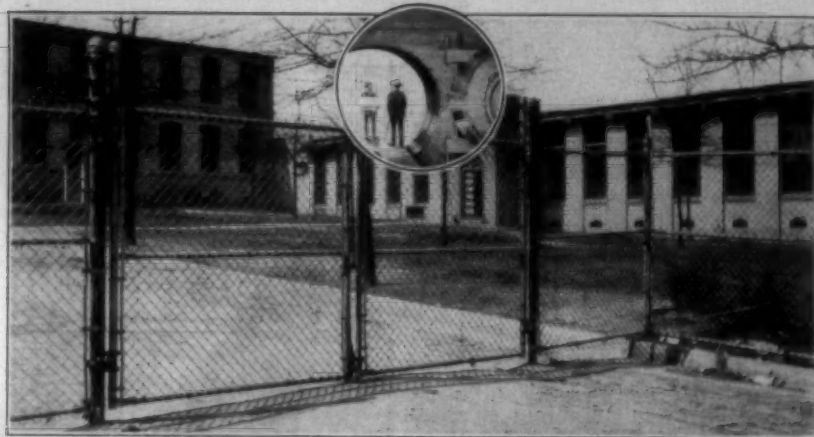
Temples.

304. Usually the manufacturer of temples can give good advice as to the special form of temple to use for each particular kind of cloth to be woven. It is a subject that has not been given sufficient attention except by temple manufacturers; but it is of great importance to have temples not only to fit the loom perfectly, but to suit the cloth.

The temple is shown in position on the loom in Fig 49. The heel R should be long enough to reach well down on the lay, and it should be set just far enough forward to strike the lay, or the strip of leather on the lay at a time when the temple roll is about 1-64 inch from the reed.

The temple should be examined to see that these adjustments are possible for the case in hand.

A great mistake is to order temples with rolls too short.



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This is frequently done to save in the first cost, but it will lose in the character of cloth woven. For common sheetings and print cloths up to 28 inches wide, a roll 2 inches long will answer. For the same goods up to 40 inches wide, a roll $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches long should be used. Heavier or wider goods require longer rolls, or special forms of temples.

305. Great care is necessary in making specifications for reeds. The number of dents per inch must be calculated for the kind of cloth to be woven. There can be no fixed rule for this, on account of the numerous conditions to be fulfilled. But the general principles will be discussed.

306. Two warps ends (in special cases 3 to 8) are usually drawn in one dent of reed. This means that there must be half as many dents in reed as there are ends in the warp yarn; or, what is the same thing, half as many dents per inch as there are ends per inch in the warp yarn. This is not the same as ends per inch in the warp of the woven cloth, because of the fact that the cloth is narrower than the sheet of warp from which it is woven. The process of weaving contracts the cloth. This contraction varies with the character of cloth, and the tension with which it is woven—both in warp and filling. It varies from 5 to 15 per cent. For common sheetings, a fair average is about 8 per cent. If sheeting is to weave 36 inches wide, the warp yarn should be spread in the reed about 39 inches. Suppose the cloth is to contain 60 warp ends per inch. Not counting the extra ends for selvage, the number of warp ends in the whole width of cloth will be $36 \times 60 = 2160$. If 2160 ends are drawn through the reed, two in a dent, for a space of 39 inches, there will be 1080 dents in 39 inches or $(1080 \div 39 =)$ about 28 per inch, and so the reed must be ordered with 28 dents per inch. But it ought to be ordered longer than 39 inches, because the reed forms a guide for the shuttle in its passage through the shed, and the longer the reed, the better it acts as a guide. It is a very good plan to order the reed as long as the reed space in the loom. In addition to forming the guide, it allows a chance for weaving goods somewhat wider than that for which reed is at first ordered.

The reed space is generally 6 to 7 inches longer than the rated size of the loom. Thus a 36-inch loom has reed space 42 to 43 inches long.

COUNTS.

307. In making the order for reeds, according to the above calculation, it might be specified as a 28 dent reed, 43 inches long; or as a reed with $(28 \times 43 =)$ 1204 dents "spread" on 43 inches. The width of reed over all $(4 \text{ to } 4\frac{1}{2} \text{ inches})$ should also be specified. It is also well to state in the specifications what cloth is intended to be woven with the reed. This gives the reed maker a chance to correct any error that might be made by the purchaser.

308. For the purpose of producing the cloth at (an infinitesimal) shaller cost it is the practice of some mills to steal a few warp ends per inch, that is, weave it with less ends per inch than the specifications demand. For example, instead of weaving the cloth above mentioned with 2160 ends in 36 inches, it will be calculated to contain say 2100, and the reed accordingly made coarser, say 1150 spread on 43 inches. This is 26.7 dents per inch, and is irregular. These fractional count reeds are called "bastard reeds." But after all the calculating on reeds, if the weaver does not maintain uniform conditions of tension, etc., the cloth will not count as desired. It is possible for the weaver to take warp that is drawn in 39 inches wide in reed, and make cloth anywhere from 34 to 38 inches wide.

(Continued next Week)

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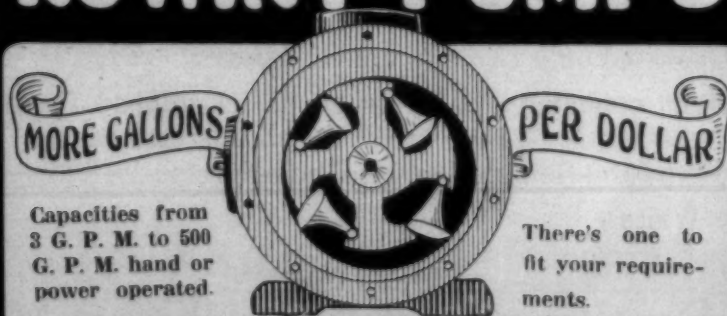
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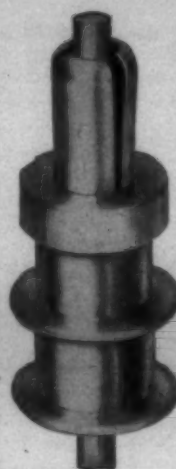
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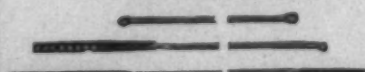
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Rayon's Future in Fashion

(Continued from Page 8)

there will be improvement in quality, infinitely greater interest in ornament and an emphasis on incident and nuance, rather than on "difference."

We will never accomplish such an end through mere wishing; we will never reach such a goal through use or non-use of any fibre or fibres. The beginning of better things will be a willingness to recognize beauty as a marketable product and a realization that beauty is a matter of tradition and interpretations plus intelligent experiments and selection. There must be laboratories of design and style as well as of chemistry; what to make is of equal importance as how to make it.

Rayon will play an important part in this development; it is the added pigment in the palette. But it awaits with all other fibres the recognition on the part of mill owners that the reason which impels the public to accept or reject a fabric is of first importance and technical equipment and mill convenience of second.

Lancashire Cotton Trade During 1925

(Continued from Page 6)

crop was not realized until the end of the year, but it began to be surmised during October, and throughout the twelve months the trade has suffered from the long-drawn-out decline in prices. Every attempt at buying has been nipped by a renewal of decline, until by December the demand from most quarters seemed to close down entirely to enable the full depths of the price depression to be plumbed.

At the same time a serious problem arose out of the depreciation in the value of stocks, whether in the form of raw cotton, yarn, or cloth. The cancellation of contracts, however, has been more prevalent on other occasions in the past.

On February 16 the working week was reduced from 39¼ hours to 35 hours. By June it became obvious that the federation's short-time policy was not being observed, but an extension of the schedule to 39¼ hours seemed to save the situation. This regime has been continued since then, although it is doubtful whether the output is being absorbed and although it is clear that spinners are once more disposing of their product at a loss. Owing to the restriction of demand manufacturers and shippers are also working on narrow or non-existent margins, but it is obvious that as soon as the demand shows any determined signs of strength the prices of yarn and cloth in Manchester will rise sharply.—Manchester Guardian.

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Spartanburg, S. C., Clinton Cotton Mills, Clinton, S. C., Hermitage Cotton Mills,
Camden, S. C., Mills Mill, Greenville, S. C., Osage Mfg. Co., Bessemer City, N. C.

Cotton Goods

New York.—The cotton goods markets were quiet last week and trading was less active than during the several preceding weeks. The unsettled conditions, followed by lower cotton prices resulted in reductions on print cloths and sheetings and some of the other lines. Print cloths declined from $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ cents a yard, bleached cottons were a quarter to a half cent lower, while some lines of denims were reported sold at concessions of 1 cent under former prices. Goods that were in moderate demand were held to full prices, but wherever the demand was slow, a decline was reported.

Prices in the print cloth division showed a good deal of irregularity, different mills quoting various prices on the same constructions. The best demand was for 64x60s for delivery in April, May and June, prices on this business being reported at 8 cents. April-May-June 68x72s were offered at $9\frac{1}{2}$ cents, with sales made of April-May at 9 cents. A few more March 80 squares sold at $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents and a fair quantity of Aprils at $12\frac{1}{4}$ cents. The East quoted $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents for April. A number of buyers bid 7 cents for 60x48s, with reports that 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents was the best for the April-May-June position. A few contract 640-yard sold at $7\frac{1}{4}$ cents. A fair amount of spot 820 yard were taken at $5\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ and a few at $5\frac{1}{4}$ cents. The 7.15 yard held nominal at $6\frac{1}{2}$ cents for March, March 6.60-yard held at 7 cents.

Sheetings were better than print cloths. Goods for prompt delivery were scarce and continued to demand a premium. Where goods were wanted for future delivery, they reflected something of the general market weakness. For 31-inch 5.00 yard, $7\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, net, has been the market; $6\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ for 44x40, 6.15 yard, and one-eighth for the 40 squares cut; 7¢, net, for spot of 5.50 yard, which are scarce; $7\frac{1}{4}$ ¢, net, for nearby and contract at less. For 4.70 yard, 8¢, net, is the market for April; 37inch, 48 squares, 4.00 yard quoted at $9\frac{1}{4}$ ¢, net, spot, with contract price at slightly less. For 40-inch, 3.60 yard, $11\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, net, was paid.

The market for warp stripe sateens continued generally quiet, although there were some fairly large sales reported on Friday and Saturday. Sales of warp sateens combed stripe 140x76s and 140x72s at $17\frac{1}{4}$ cents, with contracts possible at $17\frac{1}{2}$ cents. The market on carded 110x68s held at $14\frac{1}{2}$ cents April and no spots to be found. The 88x48s continued $10\frac{1}{2}$ cents East and $10\frac{1}{4}$ cents South, deliveries

commencing late March. Scrims in the 50x42s count of 30s yarns sold at $11\frac{1}{2}$ cents. A few specialties were inquired for.

The tire companies have already purchased a good part of their fabric requirements through the second quarter of the year and there was only a moderate amount of interest during the past week. Cotton duck was quiet, with prices showing a tendency to decline. Quotations on hose and belting duck, army duck and enameling duck were slightly lower than during the previous week.

There were a number of fair sales of carded 90x60s broadcloths at $11\frac{1}{4}$ cents for spots, 100x60s at $12\frac{1}{4}$ cents and 100x64s at $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Sales included combed broadcloths at $18\frac{1}{4}$ for choice makes of 128x68s. The nominal market on 112x68s was 14 cents and 22 cents for combed 144x76s.

The buying in the Fall River print cloth market during the week was slow. The estimate is that less than 40,000 pieces were sold, covering a variety of goods. It was especially noted that 36-inch low counts were somewhat quiet, with interest centered mostly in narrow and wide print cloth numbers with sateens included.

In the narrow goods the most desired constructions were 25-inch, 40x32, 14.75, at 3, and 52x44, 11.00 at 4. Trading was in small quantities with spot goods desired.

There was some demand for 27-inch styles fair-sized quantities of 27-inch, 44 square 9.50, being reported at $4\frac{1}{4}$ ¢, and 56x52, 9.00 at $5\frac{1}{4}$ ¢.

Buyers evinced some interest in wide looms with sales reported of 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, 40 square, 8.70, at $5\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, and 44x40, 8.20 at the same figure. Fair-sized sales of 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, 60x40, 6.25, were reported at 7¢, and 64x60, 5.35, at 8¢, and a few reported.

Cotton goods prices were quoted as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x64s	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x64s	6
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Gray g'ds, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in., 64x64s	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
Gray goods, 39in., 68x72s	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brown sheetings, 4-yard	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brown sheetings, standard	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ticking, 8-oz.	22
Denims	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Staple gingham, 27-in.	9
Kid finished cambrics	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ a9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dress gingham	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ a17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Standard prints	9 $\frac{1}{2}$

Southeastern Selling Agency

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Extra staples, and good 1 1-16 and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cotton from Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, and Memphis territory.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—It was a very slow week in the cotton yarn market. Buyers were not in the market except to cover their most immediate needs, taking only the minimum quantities that would fill their requirements. The prices situation was considerably unsettled and quotations were generally lower throughout the list. The weaker cotton market and the generally unsettled conditions combined to prevent anything like an active business. Prices were irregular on many numbers and the reductions named were not uniform. Lower prices, however, failed to stimulate the demand. Buying was restricted to small lots and sales were generally consummated only after considerable price haggling. Buyers contend that prices are not yet low enough, while spinners state that buyers' offers are below replacement costs.

In the South, it is reported that the mills have not yet run out of orders and that the majority of spinners still have enough business on hand to keep them busy for several weeks. Spinners' prices have been lowered slightly, following the decline in cotton, but are still well above prices quoted in this market. Dealers lowered prices in two-ply carded weaving yarns, putting them about a cent lower than prices a week ago. Single carded skeins and warps were reduced, but reduction was not uniform and the same counts reflected much irregularity in price. Some of the coarser counts of single carded weaving yarns were reported a cent and a half lower in this market.

Combed yarns were quiet, there being little business beyond a few sales made on a spot basis.

Prices here were published as follows, but were generally lower than most spinners would accept:

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps.	
8s	32 1/2 a
10s	34 1/2 a
12s	36 1/2 a
14s	37 a 37 1/2
16s	38 1/2 a
18s	40 1/2 a
20s	41 1/2 a 42 1/2
22s	43 1/2 a 44 1/2
24s	53 a 54
26s	59 a 61
28s	67 a 69

Southern Two-Ply Skeins.	
8s	33 1/2 a
10s	34 a
12s	34 1/2 a
14s	35 a
16s	35 1/2 a
18s	36 1/2 a
20s	39 1/2 a
22s	41 a 41 1/2
24s	43 a 43 1/2
26s	50 1/2 a
28s	52 1/2 a 53 1/2
30s	57 1/2 a 61
32s	66 a 67
34s	70 a 71
36s	72 a 73
38s	74 a 75
40s	76 a 77
42s	78 a 79
44s	80 a 81
46s	82 a 83
48s	84 a 85
50s	86 a 87
52s	88 a 89
54s	90 a 91
56s	92 a 93
58s	94 a 95
60s	96 a 97
62s	98 a 99
64s	100 a 101
66s	102 a 103
68s	104 a 105
70s	106 a 107
72s	108 a 109
74s	110 a 111
76s	112 a 113
78s	114 a 115
80s	116 a 117
82s	118 a 119
84s	120 a 121
86s	122 a 123
88s	124 a 125
90s	126 a 127
92s	128 a 129
94s	130 a 131
96s	132 a 133
98s	134 a 135
100s	136 a 137

Part Insulated Waste Yarns.	
6s, 1-ply	27 1/2 a
8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	28 a 28 1/2
10s, 1-ply and 3-ply	30 a
12s, 2-ply	31 a
14s, 2-ply	32 1/2 a
16s, 2-ply	33 1/2 a
18s, 2-ply	35 a
20s, 2-ply	40 a
22s, 2-ply	41 a
24s, 2-ply	41 a

Duck Yarns—3, 4 and 5-Ply.	
8s	33 a
10s	34 a

12s	34 1/2 a
16s	36 1/2 a
20s	37 a 37 1/2

Southern Single Chain Warps

10s	33 1/2 a
12s	34 a
14s	34 1/2 a
16s	35 1/2 a
18s	36 1/2 a
20s	37 1/2 a
22s	38 1/2 a
24s	39 1/2 a
26s	40 1/2 a
28s	41 1/2 a
30s	42 1/2 a
40s	53 a

Southern Single Skeins.

6s	33 a
8s	33 1/2 a
10s	34 a
12s	34 1/2 a
14s	35 1/2 a
16s	36 1/2 a
18s	37 a
20s	38 a
22s	39 a
24s	39 1/2 a
26s	40 1/2 a
28s	41 1/2 a
30s	42 1/2 a
40s	53 a

Southern Frame Cones

8s	33 a
10s	33 1/2 a
12s	34 a
14s	34 1/2 a
16s	35 a
18s	36 a
20s	36 1/2 a
22s	37 a
24s	38 a
26s	39 a
28s	40 1/2 a
30s	41 a
32s	42 a
34s	43 a
36s	44 a
38s	45 a
40s	46 a

*Tying in.

Southern Combed Peeler Skeins. Etc.—Two-Ply.

16s	52 a
20s	55 a
30s	62 a
36s	68 a 72
40s	70 a 75
50s	80 a
60s	84 a 88
70s	95 a 100
80s	101 a 115

Southern Combed Peeler Cones.

10s	43 a
12s	44 a
14s	45 a
16s	46 a
18s	47 a
20s	48 a
22s	49 a 50
24s	52 a
26s	52 1/2 a
28s	53 a
30s	56 a
32s	58 a
34s	61 a
36s	66 a
38s	68 a
40s	69 a
50s	78 a
60s	82 a 86
70s	93 a 98
80s	101 a

Eastern Carded Peeler Thread—Twist Skeins—Two-Ply.

20s	48 a
22s	49 a
24s	50 a
30s	54 a
36s	57 a
40s	61 a
45s	68 a
50s	73 a

Eastern Carded Cones.

10s	39 a
12s	40 a
14s	41 a
20s	42 a
22s	45 a
26s	49 a
28s	51 a
30s	53 a

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Any one knowing the whereabouts of Thomas J. Clark, age 35, fair complexion, blue eyes and dark hair, height 5 feet 10 inches. Weight about 145 pounds, will please tell him to come home as there is nothing against him, or communicate with his wife, Mrs. Nannie Clark, 96 Ave. "G" E. Thomaston, Ga.

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A young man as superintendent of mill, weaving artificial silk novelties. Must have good knowledge of weaving fancies, experience with labor, etc. Answer "C" care Southern Textile Bulletin, giving education and what positions held in last ten years and reason for leaving each.

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Cliffside, N. C.

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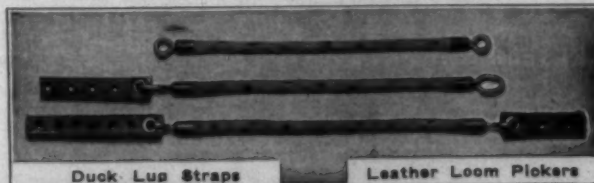
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WANT position as overseer carding or spinning or both. Have had 15 years experience as overseer and can give good references. No. 4769.

WANT position as roller coverer and belt man. Can give first class service in every respect. Good references. No. 4770.

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WANT position as overseer dyeing department. Now handling large job in satisfactory manner, but have good reasons for making a change. Qualified to handle dye plant in first class manner. Would like to correspond with mill needing high class man. No. 4774.

WANT position as superintendent of medium sized mill or overseer spinning in larger mill. Long experience in spinning and can get excellent results. Good references. No. 4775.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Now employed in good mill, but wish better place. Practical experienced weaver who can handle a wide range of goods. Good references. No. 4777.

WANT position as overseer carding, assistant superintendent or office man. Age 29, graduate Georgia Tech textile department, experienced in every department of mill. Good references as to character and ability. No. 4778.

WANT position as master mechanic or electrician. Experienced on both steam and electric drive and thoroughly understand mill machine work. Good references. No. 4779.

WANT position as overseer carding. Long experience in card room as both overseer and second hand and can give excellent references from present and past employers. No. 4780.

WANT position as overseer spinning or weaving. Twenty years practical experience. Seven years as overseer cloth departments. Textile graduate. Age 36. No. 4781.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Experienced on many cloth constructions and can give references to show excellent past record. No. 4782.

WANT position as overseer carding. Have good place now, but am qualified to handle larger room. Long practical experience, good manager of help. First class references. No. 4783.

WANT position as master mechanic. 18 years experience as master mechanic. Can handle steam or electric power. Strictly sober. Can give good references. Now employed, but can come on short notice. No. 4784.

WANT position as superintendent yarn mill. Married, age 40. Practical man experienced on combed and carded colored and white yarns. Ran last job 11 years. Can get quality and quantity at reasonable cost. Good references. No. 4785.

WANT position as overseer carding or carding and spinning. Reliable man of good character, experienced as both carder and spinner. Best of references. No. 4786.

WANT position as overseer weaving plain or fancy work. Long experience and get excellent results. References. No. 4787.

WANT position as overseer weaving or designer. Now employed as designer. Experienced on all kinds of fancy goods. Would like to correspond with fine goods mills needing competent man. No. 4778.

WANT position as weave room overseer in mill of 200 to 500 looms, preferably on sheetings, drills, print cloths, duck or colored chambray. 15 years experience in weaving, I. C. S. graduate. Experience covers wide range of goods in many mill. Good references. No. 4779.

WANT position as master mechanic. Experienced on steam and electric drive, have had varied experience on big jobs. Licensed marine and stationary engineer. College man, will not consider small job. No. 4790.

WANT position as overseer carding. Good man with references and long experience in card room. No. 4791.

WANT position as superintendent yarn or weave mill. Now employed as night superintendent. First class man who can get results. Best of references. No. 4792.

WANT position as superintendent any size mill, yarn or cloth. High class spinner and weaver, understand white and colored goods, plain and fancy. References. No. 4793.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or twine mill. Now employed, but wish better place. Experienced and reliable man who can give excellent service. No. 4794.

WANT position as superintendent, prefer North or South Carolina. Now employed. Good references to show character and ability. No. 4795.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning prefer Carolinas. Have run present job for 5 years and given satisfaction. Have had 14 years as overseer. Good references. No. 4796.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experienced and reliable man who can handle weave room in efficient and economical manner. No. 4797.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner. Qualified to handle either position. Best of references. No. 4798.

WANT position as overseer cloth room or small weave room on plain goods. Experienced as weaver. Cloth room man and shipping clerk. Married, have family. Excellent references. No. 4799.

WANT position as carder or spinner or superintendent small mill. Now employed. Can give first class references. No. 4800.

WANT position as carder or spinner or either. Long experience in number of mills. Best of references as to character and ability. No. 4801.

THOROUGHLY competent superintendent or assistant superintendent wants position. Would take assistant's place. Textile graduate, married, 20 years experience as superintendent on white and colored goods. Know cotton grading, dyeing and finishing. Best of references. Will come to Carolinas or Georgia on trial at own expense. No. 4802.

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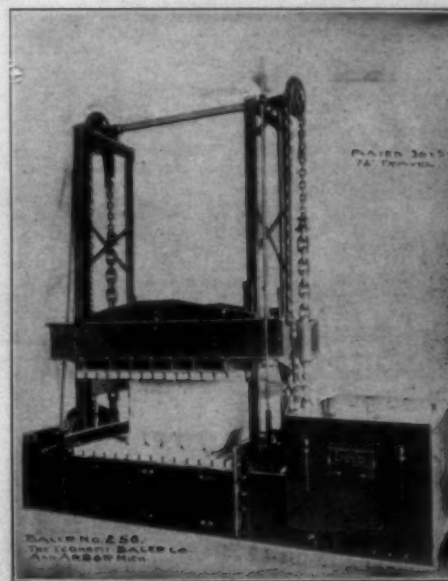
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LANE

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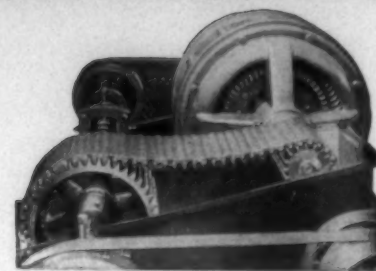
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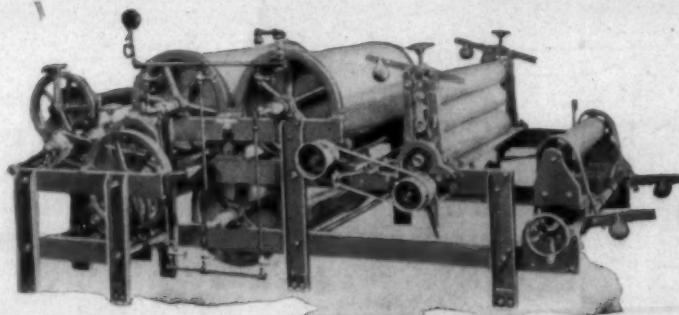
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